

The Herald of Freedom.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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TERMS—\$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain
Truth by party, and untried by gain,
Pledge to Liberty and Law,
No servitude to us, and no Fear shall awe.

Republicans vs Free State.

As we stated several weeks ago, the policy of the Republican faction of the Free State party in Kansas, has been to get control of the various Free State Conventions, by electing their delegates through the aid of their Republican Clubs, to the nominating conventions, and then to put in nomination their own party friends for the various offices to be elected at the October election. Professing all the time that they had deferred their movement to organize the Republican party in Kansas until after the October election, yet everywhere they have been active in arranging their machinery with the view of controlling the Free State party.

We showed the consequences several weeks ago, of this movement in Leavenworth, it having resulted at the municipal election in that city, in the elevation of a Douglas Democrat to the office of Mayor. We expressed the conviction that if the same time of policy was to be generally observed in the Territory, the Democratic party would succeed in getting possession of the offices. It was for this reason that we deplored a Republican organization, and have labored strenuously to prevent a success of the movement, not because we differ in principle with that party, but because we differ from them, and very widely too, in the policy of organizing the Republican party until we are admitted as a State into the Union.

The Pro-slavery presses joined hands with the ultra Republican papers in advising an immediate organization of parties on the basis employed in the States. The Wyandott Argus had a long leader, showing that the true policy of the Free State party was to separate, and for those who were Republicans to join that party, and those who were not, to affiliate with their friends, the Democrats. Strange to say, the arguments of that Pro-slavery journal were identical with those of the Lawrence Republican and the Leavenworth Times.

And why did the Pro-slavery journals advocate such a policy? Simply because they desired the same result throughout the Territory which has been witnessed at Leavenworth—the triumph of the Democracy over the Republicans—a division of the friends of a free State that they might ultimately triumph in fastening the institutions of slavery upon Kansas.

With them it was a matter of policy, and it showed wisdom on their part. But with Thacher, Vaughan & Co., instead of showing wisdom, it gave conclusive evidence of a total want of it. Their policy would have crushed out the last hope of freedom in Kansas; it would have lost to the cause what four years of hard labor had almost secured to it; it would have wrecked the last hope at a time when everything was within our grasp.

Thank heaven the PEOPLE saw it, and, generally, throughout the Territory, the friends of freedom, at their nominating conventions, have taken occasion to record their protest against the Republican movement. But in Lawrence, on the 18th instant, for the election of Delegates to the county nominating convention, the issue was understood to be a distinct one between a Republican organization on the one hand, and a Free State organization on the other. The tickets were headed, and though both the candidates of the Free State party for Representatives in the Legislature sympathized with the Republican movement, and were Republicans in fact, and one of them was very ultra, yet the people generally voted for their delegates to the convention with the understanding that a Free State organization was to be preserved, in fact, and the Republican organization was to be defeated until we were in the Union a sovereign State. The contest opened on Saturday morning, and the election was warmly contested. Nearly every vote in the precinct was out. The result gave NINETEEN FREE STATE MAJORITY.

Thus Republicanism was supposed to be put at rest in this county for the time being, and Thacher, Vaughan & Co., were done for in Lawrence. But more elsewhere.

The strangest thing of all was to see professed "National Democrats," those who have always acted with the Buchanan faction, and who have never, in the past, cast a vote for the Free State party, going up to the polls along side of Thacher and his friends, and voting the Republican ticket.

These political shysters, as on former occasions, represented the Free State ticket to be "Brown's ticket," though we did not learn that they were disposed to call it "Brown's Cellular Kitchen Ticket," as they did last winter. They even represented that if the Free State ticket triumphed, it was a Democratic triumph. Poor fools! They have raised the cry of Brown's ticket at every election for a year and a half past, and in every one which has been contested, the so-called "Brown ticket" has triumphed! Will they never learn practical common sense? Will they never advance so far in the rudimentary principles of politics as to learn that misrepresentation and falsehood never gained to a party anything but disgrace and defeat? If they can afford to be false, and thus prostrate all their hopes, we can afford to let them, but while they are such, we hope they will remain outside of the Free State party, and not disgrace us by their adhesion to it, for they are like vipers, and sap the life blood of every party with which they are brought in contact.

The Difference.

The Free State party, which was organized at Big Springs, on the 5th of September, 1855, and which, in the language of one of the Resolutions, embraced "Democrats, Whigs, Free-soilers, Native and Naturalized citizens," pledged themselves, "that when we shall have achieved our political freedom, vindicated our rights of self-government, and become an independent State of the Union, when those issues [which divide the Democratic, Whig, Free-soil, and American parties] shall become vital as they are now dormant, it will be time enough to divide our organization by these party tests."

The contest was not between Democrats, Whigs, Free-soilers or Americans, as such, but was between those who wished to make Kansas a Free State, on the one hand, and those who wished to make it a Slave State on the other.

Though Gov. Reeder, Judge Johnston, Col. Lane, and hundreds of others of lesser pretensions, had been Democrats all their lives, and then proposed to remain such, yet we welcomed them into the Free State party with as much alacrity as we did Dr. Robinson or Gen. Pomeroy, who had always acted with the Free-soilers.

Kansas is not yet a State in the Union, hence those who joined in that organization at Big Springs, or who have placed themselves upon that platform since, cannot desert it and go over to a new party, until that event occurs, without deserting their former position.

The County Convention, held in this city on Monday last, and which placed itself upon the Republican platform, eschewed all those issues made at Big Springs, even to that of making Kansas a Free State. Instead of desiring an affiliation with all men who were in favor of making Kansas a Free State, as was the case at Big Springs, and making war only upon the Pro-slavery party, every resolution, save, perhaps, the 7th and 8th, makes an issue with the Democrats, and all its force is directed against the Democratic party. Instead of making war upon the Pro-slavery party, it wages, in the language of the resolution, an "eternal war upon the Democratic party."

In the 5th resolution it is declared to be the "great Republican doctrine" that it is both the right and the duty of the people of Kansas to make it a free Territory and keep it so. The Free State party, instead of desiring to make Kansas a Free Territory and keep it so, desired to make it a Free State and keep it so.

Everywhere there is a broad and distinct issue between the party which held a nominating convention in this city on Monday last, and the Free State party. The Free State candidates heretofore have been interrogated whether they were in favor of making Kansas a Free State, and would do all in their power to make it such. The candidates of the late County Convention were interrogated to know whether they endorsed the platform of the Convention, and their answers were that they were Republicans. The question whether they were in favor of making Kansas a Free State was never proposed to them, but they were asked to "make and keep it a Free Territory," probably with the view of playing "second fiddle" as long as possible, to parties organized in the States.

Time and time again we have entered our protest against the organization of a Republican party in Kansas until we are a State in the Union. Time and time again have we assured our readers that we would not be transferred to any such party until the proper time should come. We have even gone so far as to declare that we would co-operate with any party to defeat an organization of any other than the Free State party in Kansas, until we were a State in the Union. We shall not back down from our position. The Free State party, which has done so much for freedom in Kansas, is the only party we recognize here as legitimate, and all others we oppose. We are as much opposed to a Democratic organization as we are to a Republican organization, and a thousand times more opposed to its principles and measures, but we do not propose to affiliate with either.

Leavenworth County Nominations.

The Free State party of Leavenworth county, held their nominating convention at Wyandott on the 15th inst. The result was as follows:—

For Representatives in the next Territorial Legislature—Leavenworth—Lyman Scott, A. M. Clark, J. L. McDowell, C. F. Kob; Quindaro—John W. Wright; Wyandott—W. V. Roberts; Delaware, Kickapoo and Little Stranger—James Madill; Eudora and Alexandria—Otis M. Marsh; G. E. Buddington, of Quindaro, was nominated for County School Superintendent.

Of the Representatives: Mr. Roberts and Judge Wagner are good men, and we know nothing against Mr. Marsh, but the whole Leavenworth nomination "is one that should not have been made." Lyman Scott was the late Republican candidate of Leavenworth for Mayor, and was defeated by a large majority of the citizens of that town. Dr. Kob is identified, we believe, with the same partisan movement, as Clark and McDowell are understood to be. As in this county, the Leavenworth delegates in the Convention undertook, and very successfully, to foster Republican candidates and Republican issues upon the Free State party of that county. The result will, undoubtedly, witness a division of the Free State party, with two sets of candidates, and the defeat of the regular nominees. We hope so, at least, so far as the Leavenworth nominations are concerned, provided genuine anti-slavery men are elected in their places, though we should very much regret to see Mr. Roberts or Judge Wright defeated.

The main feature in the Leavenworth county platform is hostility to Democracy and the Dred Scott decision. Already several independent candidates have taken the field, and others will come forward to fill the entire ticket.

The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of Kansas, meets at Leavenworth on the 12th proximo.

Seeming and Being.

Seem not but be; this is the gospel that needs preaching in this age of cant, phariseism and sham. We are surrounded by ghosts, unsubstantial men, men that are not what they seem. The politician harangues, but who knows that he means it? He is merely feeding the popular appetite, and when it demands other food, this water at the public table will be ready to supply it. The editor writes not what he believes, but what he supposes the public think he should believe, and thus, with some many exceptions, becomes a base pandering to the passions and superstitious ignorance of the multitude.

The minister preaches popular doctrines, points out the good old way, and cries "down" to his soul as it rises to tell another tale. Oh it would be unfashionable and, above all, would never pay, so truth is choked down and the world marches devilward.

If anything is true in this universe, it is that every man should be a true speaker and actor at all times and under all circumstances. Neither priest nor president, spirits below nor spirits above, can absolve a man from acting out this law of his being. He that does this is a hero; he that does not is a poltroon in life's battle, that cries quarter to the first enemy, instead of fighting nobly to the last.

Some seem, because seeming pays better in dollars and cents than being. Poor Judases who sell the Lord wishing for a few pieces of silver. Esaus who barter a priceless inheritance for a mess of pottage. What you gain in money you lose in manhood, lose in freedom; you exchange the crown of angels for the straw-wreath of the idiot, and then chuckle over your wisdom, ever to be pitied, poor souls.

Some seem, because they are too cowardly to be, they are valiant enough, it may be, to beard a lion in his den, but they lack that soul courage which would lead them to toe to toe with the God within, regardless of the taunts and jeers of the little souls around them. Ease yourselves in the panoply of manhood and dare to speak out. Why shouldst thou, a born prince, fear the beggars that crowd the door? What have men to fear who are honest and sincere, who carry their best friend along with them at all times, and have an angel whispering in their ears, well done? Do right and fear not for those weakest on the kings highway, where no lion nor ravenous beast can come, and that leads to the city of happiness that all are searching for.

Some are seemers because it is fashionable. Sham is lord and they bow to his sway and walk in his train; they take their thoughts and words from the leaders of sham as they take their clothes from the tailor. It is nothing to them what the fashion is, but they would not be out of it for the world. In Ephesus they would cry "Great is Diana," as they now cry every idol that the people worship. How base is the life that such lead—a living lie. Ever the soul says one thing, ever the lips say another; the soul freighted with no manly purpose, its helm held by no honest endeavor, is tossed upon the treacherous sea of fashion, and sinks in its dark recesses.

What the soul thinks, then, speak in thunder tones, if you need; write, though it be with an iron pen; the lines inscribed on the world's heart, shall live when tricks and lies and shams shall be no more. Better to live in a cottage, eat black bread and drink cold water, being a free-thinking, outspoken man, than to live in a palace on kingly dainties, never daring to give utterance to the thought that swells up in the soul.

Man, woman, everywhere be true to thyself, and thou shalt be richer than Solomon, wiser than Solomon and happy as thy nature will permit thee.

Geological Survey.

We learn from the Junction Sentinel, that on the 10th inst., Mr. WREX and Mr. HAYMES, employed by the Government as Geologists and Naturalists, passed that place en route for the Saline and Cottonwood rivers. They intend to thoroughly examine the face of the country, and make an elaborate collection of new and interesting geological and mineralogical specimens. The result of their labors will doubtless be valuable and interesting, for we do not believe there is in our country a wider or richer field for such research than is presented in this part of Kansas.

The Cottonwood is one of the finest streams in Kansas, flowing on over a gravelly bed the whole year round, even in the driest seasons; while the Neosho, above its confluence with the Cottonwood, is frequently lost in the rich alluvial soil through which it flows. The Cottonwood is the Neosho proper; but the Santa Fe travelers at an early day, when they came to the stream which they had to cross at Council Grove, supposed that to be the real Neosho, and, as such, they named it. As they passed on they came to a body of cottonwood timber, through which flowed a noble stream, and to this they gave the name of Cottonwood; and though erroneous, map makers have adopted the names thus given those streams, and the matter is now settled for all time.

Not Spiked.

A leading Republican remarked to us, immediately after the reading of the Republican platform in the nominating Convention, last Monday, "You have no paper at your office." We replied that we had not a sheet. "Then," said he, "the Herald of Freedom is spiked, and you can't help yourself." Thank God, our paper, providentially, arrived just in time. The Herald of Freedom is not spiked, as Republican disorganizers shall learn to their sorrow ere the idea of October. If the Herald of Freedom is spiked, it is with chain and cartridge, and it will scatter death and destruction upon the covert enemies of a Free State from this forth.

Safe Lands.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the balance of the Trust Lands, lately purchased of the Kas-kaskia, Peoria, Wea and Piankeshaw Indians, will be sold to the highest bidder, in Leavenworth, on the 25th proximo.

A Correct Position.

Hon. GEORGE SMITH, in reply to interrogatories propounded to him by a Mr. Austin, while the former was speaking on political matters at Port Byron, N. Y., said:—

"Every member of the Republican party in Congress, except one, voted for the most atrocious slavery law for Kansas that villainy and fraud could concoct, or the human mind conceive."

Mr. SMITH's statement, we believe, is strictly correct. The so-called Crittenden bill, almost unanimously supported by Republicans in Congress, was infinitely more objectionable to the Free State party in Kansas, and would have been fraught with far more serious consequences if it had become a law, than the English bill. The Crittenden bill made provision for our immediate admission into the Union under a new Constitution, in case the Leavenworth Constitution had been defeated, as it would, of course, have been. There was no avoiding this, provided there had been an election in each district who would have voted for a delegate to a Constitutional Convention, and that delegate had accepted the trust. There was no provision by which the people could signify their desire to remain in a Territorial condition, but provision for an immediate, unconditional transit into the Union. Had the Crittenden bill become a law, the excitement growing out of the framing of a new Constitution, when the public mind was so much agitated, would have produced an number of broils, and occasioned feuds which long years could not have healed.

The English bill, on the contrary, though containing a ridiculous bribe, and bearing upon its face the concentrated essence of demagoguism, yet on its defeat by the people, we are left free to remain for a time at rest, during which the public pulse, so much agitated, is enabled to acquire repose, and that degree of tranquillity to which we have been a stranger from the earliest settlement of the Territory. After a few months we can begin to talk about a Constitution for the State of Kansas, with comparative calmness. A Constitution thus framed, will not bear upon its face the evidence of haste, which has characterized all of the other Constitutions framed for our government.

The Topeka Constitution was made under peculiar circumstances. The Border Ruffian Legislature was imposed upon in the spring of '55. In September of that year, the Topeka State Constitution was determined upon, not that we wished to take upon ourselves the responsibility and expense of a State government, but we hoped Congress would admit us into the Union under it, and thus save us from border ruffian tyranny. It was the latter we wished to escape; but Congress twice rejected our petition, and twice sent us out of that body without relief. It was then we determined to storm the citadel of the border ruffian power in Kansas, and take the offices of government into our own hands. We succeeded most admirably.

It was then the Leavenworth Swindle began to assume form. The people began to be alarmed, and measures were taken to defeat that fraud. When it was apparent all other means would fail, a new Constitutional Convention was proposed; not that we were so anxious to get into the Union, but that we might head off Leavenworth. It was in this way that the Leavenworth Constitution was framed; but while the question was pending, relief in the shape of the English bill was unexpectedly given us. We are conscious that barrels of ink have been wasted in showing up the iniquitous character of that bill, which, in its details, were justly obnoxious; and yet in its practical results, we are frank to concede, it was better for Kansas and for freedom, than the Crittenden bill. It was like the bugbear of "popular sovereignty" itself. The intentions of those who passed that bill, were any thing else than patriotic, and was, no doubt, designed to give the slave power the advantage; yet in its practical results, it will give freedom to all the new Territories of the United States.

By implication, it was understood while the Missouri Compromise line was the law of the country, that all that territory south of 36° 30' was consecrated to slavery, as all north of that degree of latitude was consecrated to freedom. Not so now! A majority of the people are to be questioned, and they will settle it as becomes a free people; though, as in Kansas, it may be attended with immense cost. A free press has already found its way to Arizona, in anticipation of an early organization of the Territory, and, as a consequence, a free emigration will follow it, and free institutions must necessarily be the result. Freemen are light-footed, and have little to restrain them, while the advocates of slavery are clogged down by negroes, and retarded in all their movements in looking after their human chattels.

Lower Completed.

The General Laws, passed at the last session of the Territorial Legislature, are now completed, and are ready for delivery by the Secretary of the Territory, HUGH S. WALSH, Esq., to whom application must be made, in all cases, for copies to supply the public officers. Pamphlet copies can be procured at the Herald of Freedom office, Lawrence, of G. W. Brown, or at the Democrat office, Leavenworth, of S. W. DRIGGS, for \$3. Copies of the General Laws, fully indexed and nicely bound in law sheep, for sale at \$4 a copy; or General and Special Laws complete, bound in one large volume, for \$6. The edition is quite limited, hence those wishing to secure copies, should make immediate application. No person will be furnished with a copy, under any pretence whatever, on credit; and all orders unaccompanied with the cash will be disregarded.

Tickets for any county in the Territory, for the ensuing election, will be printed at the Herald of Freedom office, on two hours' notice, at the lowest living rates. Preference will always be given to the Free State nominations.

Division in Lyons County.

We learn that there is a division of parties in Lyons County. The Republican element has thrown itself into the canvass, and there is danger of a Pro-slavery triumph as a consequence, unless the genuine Free State men fall back upon the Free State organization.

We learn that a convention was held in Paola, on the 6th inst., to nominate candidates to the Territorial Legislature; that the names of the candidates, before nomination, were not announced to the convention; that an informal ballot was taken, and the two candidates having the highest number of votes were, on motion, put in nomination by acclamation; that the choice of the convention, as thus informally expressed, was Abraham Ellis, of Miami, and Samuel H. Houser, of Oswatimie; that immediately after the nomination, the candidates were called upon to know their political views, and that they each placed themselves on the Republican platform, and took a pledge of exclusive Republicanism, and declared themselves in favor of a radical change in the county lines. The convention adjourned without nominating a full ticket.

The delegates who were in favor of sustaining the Free State party, as organized in the past, announced that they would not support the nominees; that they wished no new measures enacted upon the Free State party. A Mass Convention of the Free State party was then called at Paola. It met on the 18th inst., and without any dissension nominated Dr. Wm. WALTERS, of Miami, and Dr. M. F. HOLLIDAY, of Indianapolis, as candidates for the Territorial Legislature, and H. M. HUGHES, A. B., for Superintendent of Common Schools of Lyons County.

We are happy to state in this connection, that better men than Messrs. WALTERS and HOLLIDAY cannot be found in the Territory. Genuine Free State men, and Republicans at the proper time, they deserve the support of every honest Free State man in that county. Mr. HUGHES we know personally. He is a graduate of Allegheny College, located at Meadville, Pa., is a young man of superior attainments, and correct habits, and would do honor to the office to which he has been nominated.

From what we learn there can be little doubt of the success of the real Free State ticket as nominated at Paola, on the 18th inst. We certainly wish it success.

Our History.

In 1844, when HENRY CLAY and JAMES K. POLK were candidates for the Presidency, there was a full vote of the people. The excitement attending that election brought out everybody entitled to a vote. In Rhode Island it was found that there was but one vote to fourteen inhabitants. In Virginia, with a small property qualification, there was but one vote to thirteen inhabitants. In Massachusetts there was but one vote to eight inhabitants. In Ohio and New York there was one vote to six inhabitants, and this was the small proportion of inhabitants to a vote in any of the Northern or Middle States.

We showed almost conclusively in our last issue, that Kansas has a voting population of 20,000, and that our population is made up of families to nearly as great an extent as in the States. Yet admitting it to be even smaller, and but one vote to five inhabitants, then we have an actual population of 100,000.

None were allowed to vote at the late election who had not been residents in Kansas for six months, and different from past elections, those who had "declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States," but who had not obtained their final papers, were not allowed to vote. These two causes prevented several thousands from voting who would have been electors under other circumstances. And then the thousands who were kept from the polls by the flood and by sickness.

The vote of the Republican House, admitting Kansas into the Union under the Topeka Constitution, two years ago, when we did not claim a population of more than forty thousand, and that of the Democratic Senate, last winter, admitting us under the Leavenworth Constitution, when they claimed that we had a population of only forty thousand, and the final vote of both Houses admitted us into the Union under the English bill with the same population, if we would only signify our desire to that effect, would seem to settle the question of want of population against us whenever we desire to enter the Union; and yet we are all anxious to know our exact population for home purposes, and feeling sure it exceeds the number fixed in the English bill, we are willing to take the census, as it will prevent cavelling when we present our petition for admission as a State to Congress. Such, we think, will be the action of the Territorial Legislature next winter, though it is possible some of the members may make a little mistake in consequence of different advice from some unwise members of Congress, and their action may be different, though we hope not.

Omnia.

We are pleased to learn that our friends at Ottumwa have succeeded in pre-empting their town site, and are now prepared to make deeds to shareholders of the lot to which they are entitled. They have complied with all the requirements of the law, agreeably to the late instructions and decisions of the General Land Office. We learn that business is prosperous at Ottumwa; that buildings are still going up, and the country is settling up very rapidly. Mr. Cox informs us that the sickly season has mostly passed; that there has been but very little sickness in the region of Ottumwa, owing to its elevated position. They have an abundance of water on the town site, but twenty-four feet below the surface. Ottumwa is one of the best and most active towns on the Neosho, and as such we recommend it to our friends traveling in that direction.

From information in our possession we learn the land sales in Kansas have been, deferred until July next. See dispatch elsewhere.

The Candidates.

Of the candidates nominated at the Free State, alias Republican, Convention of Douglas County, held in Lawrence on Monday last, it may not be improper in us, as an independent journalist, to say a few words. The two candidates from the Lawrence precinct, Messrs. MONROW and BRANSCOMBE, had already been endorsed by a very large majority of the township. They are both good and true men. Mr. MONROW is a gentleman of enterprise, and has been known as a thorough going Free State man from the moment he set foot in this Territory. Mr. BRANSCOMBE was one of the original pioneers to Kansas, and was attached to the first company which explored the Territory and selected Lawrence as a town site, having arrived here as early as the 29th of July, 1854. He has been identified with the Free State movement, like his associates, Messrs. ROBINSON and POMEROY, from the first, and are truly glad to see him rewarded in the manner proposed. He has been identified with the extreme men in the Territory, and yet we understand him as desiring to remain in a Free State party, and nothing else, until Kansas is a State in the Union.

P. H. TOWNSEND, from the Leavenworth and Big Springs precinct, is an ultra radical, in favor of a Republican organization, and the chairman of the committee which drafted the Republican platform of the Convention. From first to last he has been a Topekaite; and had he been in the Legislature last winter we have no doubt would have voted with Elliott, and others, to have dissolved the Legislature, to give place to the Topeka Constitution. We cannot conscientiously vote for such a man for a responsible office.

ALFRED CURTIS, from the Clinton, Willow Springs and Twin Mound precinct, is connected with the ultra radicals, though we understand him to be anything else than a genuine anti-slavery man. He is a person we would not support, under any circumstances, for the humblest office in the gift of the people, as we do not believe him either "honest, capable nor qualified" in the smallest degree for the post to which he aspires.

Dr. CANIFF, representing the Palmyra, Cole Creek and Prairie City precincts, is understood to be radical, yet he is a man of intelligence, with many redeeming traits of character.

LEVI WOODARD, of the Franklin, Eudora and Blanton district, we do not know personally, but we understand him to be a true man, intent upon the best interests of Kansas, zealous to do right, and will make a good legislator, and we shall expect to see him elected.

We regret the necessity of withholding our support from any of the nominees, but when we are satisfied that candidates will do no justice to their constituents, we cannot do so silently pass them over. If independent candidates, who are true to the cause of freedom, shall appear to fill the places of Townsend and Curtis, we shall vote for them; if otherwise, so far we must vote a blank ticket. The usual amount of gall will be shed by our cotemporaries, because of our determination in the premises, but since we do not recognize it as the censor of our press, it will make no sort of difference to us how much it denounces us for our action in the premises.

A partisan lickspittle swallows down everything offered him in favor of a regular nomination. An independent journalist, who has manliness enough to do right, is ABOVE conventions, and acts from motives quite as honorable as are those who always go with the majority.

In the East.

THOMAS EWING, Jr., of Kansas, on Saturday evening, at Lancaster, O., replied in a speech two hours and a half long, to speeches made at the same place, Thursday afternoon, by Senator PUGH and C. D. MARTIN, Democratic candidates for Congress in that District. PUGH and MARTIN were especially happy in rejoicing over the Kansas question. EWING had the facts, and his reply to their assertions was a success, complete and conspicuous.

The above paragraph we clip from the Cincinnati Commercial of the 9th inst.—How does it look to the radical journals of Kansas, which were in the habit of charging Mr. EWING, and those who acted with him, with being Administration men? Last winter, when he was spending his money like water to advance the Free State cause, they were so late as to represent that he was a pro-slavery man. The fact that Mr. EWING had devoted the summer of 1856 to aid in securing the election of JOHN C. FREMONT to the Presidency could not save him from these political volutes who prey upon the characters of honest men. Unless a change comes over those journals, and they cease their abuse of the true men of Kansas who have sacrificed time, money and health to advance the cause of freedom, the time will come when they will stand alone, having read everybody out of the party but themselves.

A Republican President in 1860. The South, ever jealous of its rights and interests, is beginning to look forward to the possibility of the election of a Republican President, and to estimate the probable result upon the nation and upon themselves. The Richmond Whig speculates as follows:—

"Besides, we are not of those who deprecate the election even of a regular Black Republican in the year 1860, and for the reason that such an event must happen, and we prefer its happening now, when the South is able to withstand encroachments upon her rights than she will be five, ten or twenty years hence. The North already has the power, and will have much greater power every year. She is bound to elect a President of her own sooner or later. That being so, we would prefer her electing him now, as we are anxious to see developed the policy of a Northern sectional President toward the South. In a word, the North and the South have wrangled long enough. We want the issue brought on. We want to meet it now. And we can only do this by allowing the Northern sectionalists to take possession of the government, and see what they mean to do as regards the South. They are necessarily bound to obtain control of the government, and within a few years. Let them have it now, and if aggression ensues, let the South meet it with united hearts and arms, and in the spirit of freemen, who know their rights, and mean to maintain them at whatever hazard."

County Conventions.

A Free State County Convention was called to meet in Lawrence, on the 20th inst., to put in nomination candidates to represent this county in the next Territorial Legislature. The Convention was composed of Delegates from the respective townships and precincts of the county, and was called to order at 11 o'clock A.M., and T. Sampson was elected President pro tem, and Amos Bissel, Secretary. Committees were appointed on organization and credentials.

At the afternoon session, E. S. LOWMAN, Esq., chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, made his report, with the names of H. BRANCKLOW, as President; E. W. BENNET and P. H. TOWNSEND, Vice Presidents, and P. R. BROOKS and W. LEAMER, Secretaries. The report of the committee was adopted.

A committee of five, to wit: P. H. TOWNSEND, E. S. LOWMAN, Oliver Barber, E. Heath and Thaddeus Prentiss, were appointed to draft resolutions.

A committee of three was appointed to apportion the county, and report the number of members advisory for a County Committee, with their location.

The Committee on Resolutions reported, through Mr. Townsend, as follows:—We, the Free State party of Douglas county, in Delegate Convention assembled, do declare:—

1st. That the whole history of the DEMOCRATIC PARTY, in its tyrannical and bloody rule over the people of Kansas, during the last four years, shows it to be the unrelenting and bitter foe of popular rights and the freedom of the people.

2d. That the efforts of the DEMOCRATIC PARTY to force the Leavenworth Constitution upon the people of Kansas, in known opposition to their expressed will, deserves universal execration, and should stamp it with perpetual infamy.

3d. That the DEMOCRATIC PARTY, in its adoption and support of the English Bill, deliberately insulted the people of Kansas, through the double medium of a bribe and a threat, and richly deserves the overwhelming rebuke which the people gave it through the ballot-box on the 2nd of August last.

4th. That the appointment, by the DEMOCRATIC PARTY, of such wretches and criminals as Clark, Emory, Jones, and their companions, to offices of honor, is a premium upon crime and villainy, and a shame and reproach to the nation.

5th. That in opposition to the Dred Scott decision, and the declaration of the DEMOCRATIC PARTY, we ASSERT the GREAT REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLE, that it is both the right and duty of the people of Kansas to make it a free TERRITORY, AND KEEP IT SO.

6th. That the United States Constitution is an instrument of freedom, and does not, as the DEMOCRACY assert, carry slavery into the Territories of the United States.

7th. That we refer all questions of suffrage, of banks, and the like, to the people themselves, to be settled by them at the ballot-box.

8th. That the nominees of this Convention endorse this platform of principles, and pledge themselves to vote for a law abolishing slavery in this Territory, and making it a penal offence to attempt to hold slaves here.

9th. That, planting ourselves on these great truths of REPUBLICANISM, we FLEDGE OURSELVES TO WAGE AN ETERNAL WAR ON THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, in its vile attempt to force slavery upon this Territory, as well as with its more general efforts for the nationalization of slavery throughout our common country.

10th. Inasmuch as there has been an unjust discrimination made in favor of the admission of Slave States, and against the admission of Free States into the Union, in the legislation of Congress upon the Leavenworth Constitution, we are in favor of presenting to Congress, at an early day as practicable, a Constitution of the State of Kansas, fully endorsed by the people, with the demand for admission into the Union, upon an equality with the several States.

The following ticket was then put in nomination, and, with sundry other orders, were balloted for and elected, to wit: C. H. BRANSCOMBE and Robt. MORROW, Lawrence; P. H. TOWNSEND, Big Springs; Alfred Curtis, Willow Springs; Levi Woodard, Eudora; H. J. Caniff, Palmyra.

The Committee on County Committee reported that the whole number should be twelve, to be divided as follows: Leavenworth, 2; Lawrence, 4; Willow Springs, 2; Eudora, 1; Marion, 1; Palmyra, 2. The Committee were then appointed as follows: Oliver Barber, Clinton; Mr. Leamer and G. W. Morris, Leavenworth; Geo. Ford, E. S. Lowman, M. Hartmann, Jas. Blood, Lawrence; Frank Powell, Wm. Brackelrow, Palmyra.

It was announced that Johnson county, which is connected with this district, and is entitled to two Representatives, had held two Conventions, and put in nomination two sets of candidates. It appeared that the first Convention was regularly called by the Free State Central Committee, and that J. B. HOVEY and J. O. LOCKHART were put in nomination; that subsequently another Convention was held, and Mr. STORRS and Mr. HOLMES were nominated. After much discussion, the matter was referred back to the Free State party of that county, with a request that the old Committee would call a new Convention, and settle the matter themselves.

The candidates were called upon to know whether they stood squarely upon the platform. We listened to the response of Mr. BRANSCOMBE, and left the room. What further was done we are not able to report.

As we state elsewhere, Messrs. BRANSCOMBE and MONROW were nominated by the Free State party of Lawrence, in opposition to an organized Republican movement; hence we cannot raise any particular objection to them. Mr. WOODARD, so far as we know at our present writing, is unexceptionable. The balance of the candidates are quite objectionable, and so far as Townsend and Curtis are concerned, they cannot be supported by us. We especially reserve the right to oppose all for good cause, should such hereafter appear. The County Convention virtually, in our opinion, resolved itself into a Republican Convention, and hence, none of its acts are binding on us, as an independent Free State journalist.